

# **VIETNAM COURIER**

August 18  
1969  
No. 230  
6th Year

Information Weekly — E.O.: 46 Tran Hong Dao Street, Hanoi — Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

In this issue:

## **SUCCESS AND FORCE OF PEOPLE'S WAR**

(at Regional Level in Socialist North Viet Nam)

by General VO NGUYEN GIAP

Pages 4-5

South Viet Nam

## **AUGUST 11 PLAF SIMULTANEOUS OVERNIGHT ATTACKS**

- **OVER 200 ENEMY BASES AND POSITIONS THROUGHOUT SOUTH VIET NAM ASSAULTED, CHIEFLY ON SAIGON, DA NANG AND HUE FRONTS.**
- **INITIAL BATTLE-COUNT OF THE FIRST DAY:** Thousands of Enemy Casualties (1,500 in Hon Quan Region), 5 US Battalions and 3 US Companies, a Puppet Battalion, 3 Companies and a Regimental CP Wiped Out, Many Positions Stormed, over 100 Military Vehicles (300 near Hon Quan) Put out of Commission, a Huge Stock of Fuel Burnt.
- **IN THE MEKONG DELTA, PATRIOTIC OFFICERS IN THE PUPPET ARMY TOOK AN ARTILLERY POSITION AND BOMBARDÉD THE ENEMY TARGETS.**

## **On the Path of the August Revolution**

Twenty-four years ago, in August 1945 when Summer was coming to a close, a struggle was launched by our people, with fears which heralded a new spring in their multifaceted existence.

In the process of their long history, our people had won brilliant successes over the aggressor but none of them had had such a deep significance as the August 1945 Revolution. The founding of the DRVN. Not only did the latter put an end to nearly a century of foreign domination, but they also abolished a regime of harsh oppression and exploitation. Forcibly driven under the invaders' iron heel tens of millions of men and women became masters of their country and

of their destiny for the power established in those days belonged to the weak, persecuted and other members of the toiling people, to all patriotic and democratic forces rallied within the Unified Nations Front under the leadership of the working class.

In the past, whenever the Fatherland was invaded our people, to man, rose against the aggressor. Fighting for decades and making the greatest sacrifices, they succeeded at last in casting off the foreign yoke. But each time the fruits of their victories were stolen by the aggressor driven out, they fell again under the rule of local lords without any hope of getting out of their predicament.

(Continued page 2)

**Between August 5, 1964  
and August 16, 1969**

# **3,316**

**US AIRCRAFT DOWNED  
IN NORTH VIET NAM**

★ ★ \*

A hero-unit: the militia of village T.,  
Ha Tinh province.

## **VNANDPF Delegation Led by Lawyer Trinh Dinh Thao To Visit North Viet Nam**

A delegation of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces will soon visit North Viet Nam at the invitation of the Central Committee of the VNANDPF and the Advisory Council of the RVSN Provisional Revolutionary Government.

It will be led by Lawyer TRINH DINH THAO, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces and Vice-President of the Advisory Council to the RVSN Provisional Revolutionary Government.

Two deputy-heads will be Secretary HOUAN THIUC DON HAU, former chief representative of the Viet Nam Unified Buddhist Association (Van Hanh Section),

and Engineer LAM VAN TET, patriotic personality. Both are Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the VNANDPF and members of the Advisory Council to the RVSN Provisional Revolutionary Government.

The Delegation will also include: Prof. LE VAN GIAP, Chairman of the Saigon-Cholon-Gia Dinh Committee of the VNANDPF and member of the Advisory Council to the RVSN Provisional Revolutionary Government;

Prof. Doctor LE VAN HAO, Chairman of the Hue Committee of the VNANDPF, and Chairman (Continued page 2)



**H**EAD of the DRVN Delegation, at the 30th plenary session of the Paris Conference that the lack of progress in the 30 sessions of the Conference was solely to be blamed on the obstinacy of Washington in the two fundamental issues: withdrawal of US and satellite troops, and enforcement of the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination.

Mr. Xuan Thuy recalled that in its point overall motion, the NFDP had asserted the inadmissible principle of unconditional withdrawal of US and satellite troops, whereas the American side did not cease pressing the "mutual troop withdrawal" claim in the hope of prolonging US military occupa-

sacrifices in human lives and financial burdens to be imposed upon the American people.

At the same session, Mr. Nguyen Van Tien, deputy-head of the Delegation of the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government, also pointed to the responsibility of the US Government for the delay in the achievement of a Viet Nam settlement. He denounced the inhuman crimes committed by the US Expeditionary Corps in South Viet Nam, including "napping up" operations, 320 wanton bombings, use of 6- and 7-ton bombs, noxious gases and poisons, etc. Referring to the US decision to withdraw from South Viet Nam 25,000 GIs, the SVNPRG delegate produced

## VNANDPF DELEGATION LED BY LAWYER TRINH DINH THAO TO VISIT NORTH VIET NAM

(Continued from page 1)

of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Thua Thien-Hue.

Mme NGUYEN DINH CHI, Vice-Chairman of the Hanoi Committee of the VNANDPF, member of the Central Advisory Council to the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government and Vice-Chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Thua Thien-Hue.

Mme LIEN HOA NUO

THI PHU, member of the Saigon-Cao Lao-Gia Dinh Committee of the VNANDPF; and

Mr. DUONG VAN CHIEN, chief of the Secretariat of the VNANDPF Central Committee.

Greeting the forthcoming delegation, Nhan Dan daily, central organ of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, stressed the important role played by the VNANDPF in the present struggle of the South Vietnamese people against US aggression, which "carries a deep spirit of Great National Unity for National Salvation."

The Nhan Dan editorial emphasized that this visit, together with the visit of the Vietnamese people, will further strengthen the unity of the entire nation and its resolve to fight and to defeat US imperialists and their Saigon stooges.

## ON THE PATH OF THE AUGUST REVOLUTION

(Continued from page 1)

Things were not the same after the August 1945 Revolution and the establishment of the DRVN, the first people's democratic state in our history. Right from the outset, inspired by the Political Theses elaborated in 1930 by the Indochinese Communist Party — now the Viet Nam Workers' Party — and by the Political Program adopted in 1941 by the Viet Nam Independence League (Viet Minh), the people's power effected democratic and social reforms which were carried on in the anti-colonialist war in the liberated areas in the North as well as in the South. They brought far-reaching changes in the Vietnamese social fabric, which grew deeper, since North Viet Nam, after complete liberation, had embarked on socialist construction. Since then, the revolutionary idealism of our people has been enhanced by a new content — the love for socialism — in addition to the attachment to the native land which everybody entertains in his heart of hearts, to the conscience that "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" and to the pride of belonging to a nation with a glorious past. Needless to say, the secret of the success of the Vietnamese revolutionary movement which got the better of the Japanese fascists in 1945 and of the French colonial invaders aided by the American imperialists in 1954, and which has been foiling all the aggressive schemes of the latter, since 1954.

It is with this faith and the resolve to work with might and main to bring final victory nearer, to fulfill to the best his nationalist and internationalist duty, to prove to be worthy of the glorious past of the Fatherland that every Vietnamese man or woman, old or young, in the North or in the South, is commemorating these days the 20th anniversary of the August 1945 Revolution and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

The PRG negotiator concluded his statement by reaffirming the South Vietnamese people's resolve to carry on the struggle until genuine independence and peace have been achieved.

30th Plenary Session of Paris Conference on Viet Nam

(August 14, 1966)

## Washington Blamed for No Progress after 30 Sessions

tion of South Viet Nam while trying to bed up the puppet administration and stay under the plan to "Vietnamize" the war.

As regards the South Vietnamese people's right to self-determination, the DRVN envoy stressed that the central point was who would be the organizer of elections in South Viet Nam. The US and the Saigon administration claimed they had this right. They suggested an "electoral committee" with NFL participation, but they wanted the elections to be held under the puppet regime, considered by them to be "legal and constitutional." The position of the NFL and the RSVN Provisional Revolutionary Government was that the elections should be entrusted to a provisional coalition government resulting from consultations between South Viet Nam's political forces including personalities who had had to live in exile for political reasons.

The PRG negotiator concluded his statement by reaffirming the South Vietnamese people's resolve to carry on the struggle until genuine independence and peace have been achieved.

"PILOTS remembrance of the past, faith in the coming year" said a poet profoundly attached to his native land. The faith of our people is based on the age-old traditional heroism and indomitable spirit of which the August 1945 Revolution, for all its glory, was but an episode. It is also based on a truism which took shape in the anti-French war and has since been gradually corroborated by facts, that is at the present juncture, even a country, not large in population and size, economically little developed, but closely united and fighting resolutely along a judicious line, can completely outwit any enemy, be it US imperialism.

It is with this faith and the resolve to work with might and main to bring final victory nearer, to fulfill to the best his nationalist and internationalist duty, to prove to be worthy of the glorious past of the Fatherland that every Vietnamese man or woman, old or young, in the North or in the South, is commemorating these days the 20th anniversary of the August 1945 Revolution and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Though their final failure is left in no doubt, the American imperialists have not given up their views upon South Viet Nam. The trial is not over for our people. But, in a spirit which presided over the victory of

the triumph of the August 1945 Revolution and the emergence of the DRVN were the outcome of a long revolutionary process, of a sustained effort in the education, mobilization and organization of the popular

## NEW BATCH OF PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES "HERO-UNITS" AND HEROES

On June last, referring to the decision of the Standing Committee of the DRVN National Assembly, President Ho Chi Minh signed an order conferring the title "Hero-Unit" on 17 units and "Hero" on 12 officers and men of the people's armed forces.

Following the 4th Heroes and Emulation Fighters Congress held at the beginning of 1967, the new batch of "hero-units" and heroes spelled out the revolutionary mission of the North Viet Nam people's army in the struggle against US aggression and for national salvation.

The 17 newly cited units are: three AA defence units, a missile unit, an artillery unit, an army unit with garrisoned on an island, two corps force units, three lorry transport units, two sapper units, three rural people's militia units, and a self-defence unit with a mobile stage. The 12 officers and soldiers made "people's armed forces heroes" are three fighter pilots, two AA gunners, one AA gunner, a lorry driver, a boatman, an army sapper, a technician of the Armament Department and a people's militia unit.

Each officer or armayman awarded possesses his own particular features but all of

them, either belonging to such and such arm, coming from such and such area or locality, or assuming such and such responsibility in different conditions, reflect the common qualities common to the fighters of the Viet Nam People's Army: "Our Army is faithful to the Party and devoted to the people; it fights for the sake of the people, it overcomes all difficulties and is capable of defeating any enemy."

Fighting is the main occupation in the glorious exploits of some of the units and individuals newly decorated Hero-Units and Heroes:

The Hong Lanh anti-aircraft unit.

It has shot down 177 US aircraft of various kinds including a F-104 swing-wing plane and is in co-operation with other units grounded 79 other planes.

The Miseric Battalion 64: It has blasted to pieces 40 US aircraft. On many occasions it knocked out of the skies a whole flight of US aircraft and once won two battles in a single day.

The army unit on Hon Me Island:

It has beaten off 800 US air and naval attacks, though operating on roads frequently raided by enemy planes he always managed to get through his lorry and gunners. He has driven his car 15,000 kilometres without an accident and 300 days per year on an average.

The 3rd Company of the People's Air Force:

A wounded fighter was sitting there, his head bent and blood oozing from his forehead. Mother Hien tucked a piece of it into her hair, then carried him on her back to the nearest medical station. The man was still alive, though he had lost much of his weight. As blood from his wounds soaked her clothes, Mother Hien quickened her pace...

Hearing her request, the political commissar waited and ordered the gunners to show her how to handle the gun. She sat on the platform and learned the gunner's trade. The gun barrel turned to the direction of an incoming plane. The brisk fire that ensued chased away a whole flight of four fighters.

Mother Hien was so glad and proud that she left home again. The next day she was too busy to think of having meals. For the first time in her life, she felt the pride of owning a tank.

Back to the battlefield she helped the gunners collect all kinds of shells and bombs. All the time she was running here and there, the militiamen were busy digging new defence works, she worked to go and bring more shells to the men. She ran from the gun to the gun, from the plane to the plane, and even went to work on the fields with the other farmers.

One day, when she was working in a rice plot, US aircraft came and dropped several bombs on the field. She threw herself on the ground. The explosions were very near, but her eyes remained fixed on the planes, shouting: "Catch him! Catch him!"

Without knowing why, Mother Hien, too, ran with the others to the fields.

When she reached the place about ten kilometers away, a large crowd had already gathered there, looking for the downed pilot.

Pounding at a bush, someone shouted: "The pilot's

Truong Thi Khue: 23, deputy head of a village militia. Native of a village exposed to violent attacks from US Air Force and Navy, she has scored two kills in a single day.

The militia unit of village T. in Vinh Linh area:

While carrying out satisfactorily its production and civil defense jobs, the unit shot down 4 US aircraft with infantile weapons and in co-operation with other armed forces brought down 9 others, and captured 4 US air pirates.

Pham Thanh Ngan: 33, captain of a flight of the People's Air Force. He and his units have shot down 16 US aircraft. He alone has been responsible for 8 kills.

Bui Xuan Chien: 33, corporal gunner and loader. A man crew. During the first three years of his service, Chien fought nearly 90 battles. Calm, courageous and ready to sacrifice himself, he has many times saved ammunition from being burnt out.

Tran Cong Sheo: 33, corporal gunner and loader. For nearly four years, though operating on roads frequently raided by enemy planes he always managed to get through his lorry and gunners. He has driven his car 15,000 kilometres without an accident and 300 days per year on an average.

An artillery unit on the march

out-sagaciously fought over 100 battles while mobilizing the villagers to carry out satisfactorily production and build them into a fortress village.

She told the fighters to take any amount of vegetables they needed from her kitchen garden for their meals. She donated hundreds of bamboo shoots to the soldiers to make bomb shelters.

Last Autumn-Winter, in spite of her age, Mother Hien voluntarily constructed 120 gunnery posts and organized a couple of platoons, preparing kilogrammes of incendiary and setting traps to kill the American aggressors.

Mother Hien was so glad and proud that she left home again. The next day she was too busy to think of having meals. For the first time in her life, she felt the pride of owning a tank.

Asked why she drove sit on a gun platform and fire at American aircraft, she replied: "The American aggressors are very cruel. If we don't sit at them, they'll kill all of us."

"You are very old, why don't you take a rest?" she was asked.

She replied: "The Americans take no rest in their war of aggression against us. Why should we in our fight?"

Nguyen Thi Hien was affectionately known as "Mother Gunner" by the armament workers of the 1st Division of the National Defense Forces. She was cited as one of the most outstanding examples of the "I am Good" (Good Production, Good Fighting, Good Education) movement in the province.



*International Day of Solidarity  
with Afro-American People (August 18, 1969)*

## A Powder Keg inside the US

THE American rulers always brag of their "democracy in the world," and a "Welfare State," but the truth is that 22 million Black people (about 10% of the total) who have created considerable material and cultural wealth, are the most exploited and scorned people.

180 years after the coming into force of the American Constitution, one hundred years after the promulgation by President Abram Lincoln of the law to emancipate the Black people and four years after the adoption of the Civil Rights Law on civil rights (August 6, 1965), the Afro-Americans still live a wretched and humiliating life, in many ways worse than in the previous centuries. Tens of thousands of Black youths have been sent to Viet Nam to die a senseless death. Though making up only 4 per cent of the total population, Black people account for 25 per cent of the US expeditionary forces in South Viet Nam and 24 per cent upward in terms of casualties.

The life of Black people is full of pain and tears. They fall into slavery even in colonial period which turns them into "colonial" slaves even inside the US.

That is why they have been unceasingly struggling against racial discrimination and for their freedom and equality with the white. Among them, there is an increasing realization that nothing can be expected from US leaders and their policies; they must take to the streets for demonstrations, with arms in hand for self-defense. It need be.

Even before World War II, though at its beginning, their militant actions dragged on sometimes for three or four years. After the war, they have not ceased fighting; from legal means to their own methods of resistance against the reactionary authorities; from sporadic activities it has spread to a whole region, a whole State and even the whole country. That's why this decade-long war turned into the exacerbation of Black people after the massacre of one of their leaders, Martin Luther King, in April 1968. By White reactionaries: hundreds of thousands of Black people in 12 American cities confronted with armed racists and eighty thousand soldiers, federal troops and policemen called in to repress them. This movement reached as far as US military and naval bases in foreign countries and generated a "hot

simmer" in the US.

The Black people took an active part in the "march of the poor" on Washington and Southern states, employment centers, living standard and more schools, etc.

At present this movement is still going on in many localities in the States. Black people struck and picketed their colleagues demanding equal rights for their people and for themselves.

On April 3 and 4, on the occasion of the first anniversary of their general uprising against their exploiters, Black people demonstrated equal rights for their people and for themselves.

It was a very bright

protection following other systematic ones by the Vietnamese administration against the DRVN. It was a very serious violation of the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations among nations. This vicious incident put up by the Vietnamese administration was aimed at

the Afro-Americans, the Vietnamese people demand from the US authorities at once to stop cracking down on Black Americans and end US aggression in Viet Nam.

Hanoi, August 11, 1969

## TRI-CONTINENTAL COUNTRIES NEVER TO BE TAKEN IN BY US DECEPTION

THE Viet Nam Committee of Solidarity with Asian and African Peoples has just made public a statement denouncing the CIA's policy and divisive acts committed by the US against the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

The statement said that on June 11 last, the Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity with Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples had released a statement denouncing the CIA's policy and divisive acts committed by the US against the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

The statement affirmed:

"By so doing, the American imperialists hope to be able to torpedo the movement of support of the tri-continental peoples and peoples in other continents for having sown a great sympathy and general support to the Vietnamese people's struggle against the American aggressors, and for national salvation. It reaffirms the determination of their righteous struggle for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress."

The statement stressed that the Viet Nam Committee of Solidarity with Asian and African Peoples entirely agreed to the above-mentioned declaration of the Secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity with Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples.

It clearly underlined the just cause of the Vietnamese people and have been sternly

backing the latter.

"They will never be duped by these tricks which, on the contrary, will only strengthen our military solidarity against the US imperialists and for Indo-pacific peace."

The statement concluded: "The Viet Nam Committee of Solidarity with Asian, African and Latin-American Peoples is deeply grateful to the tri-continental peoples and peoples in other continents for having shown a great sympathy and general support to the Vietnamese people's struggle against the American aggressors, and for national salvation. It reaffirms the determination of their righteous struggle for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress."

"It sternly warned the US imperialists that their provocative and splitting policies were used to expose their most reactionary and despicable nature, to stir up a 'honey's nest' among the Vietnamese people and the tri-continental peoples in the world, and to weaken the Vietnamese people's resolve to resist them."

"It sternly warned the US imperialists that their provocative and splitting policies were used to expose their most reactionary and despicable nature, to stir up a 'honey's nest' among the Vietnamese people and the tri-continental peoples in the world, and to weaken the Vietnamese people's resolve to resist them."

The forged documents

## DRVN Foreign Ministry Protests Illegal Acts Against Its Vientiane Embassy Officials and VNA Correspondent

UNDER premeditated plans, the Vientiane administration twice sabotaged the 1962 Geneva Agreement on the withdrawal of foreign troops and terminating the long-standing friendship between the peoples of Viet Nam and Laos.

The DRVN Foreign Ministry strongly condemns the above-mentioned breaches of international law by the Vientiane administration. It demands that the Vietnamese administration immediately apologize, set free at once the five officials and staff members of the DRVN Embassy together with the VNA correspondent, pay compensation for all the losses it had caused to the DRVN side and ensure normal activities to all officials and staff members of the DRVN Embassy in Vientiane.

If the Vientiane administration continues to violate international law concerning diplomatic relation, it must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

Hanoi, August 11, 1969

## SUCCESS AND FORCE...

(Continued from page 5)

to the front of the local armed forces and people. In plane-hunting, air defense, maintenance of communication lines, the various localities required substantial material and technical contributions from cooperatives, enterprises, state offices and people.

The excellency of the socialist system in the North is embodied in the new era, the socialist Vietnameses with ardent patriotism, genuine proletarian internationalism, a spirit of collective mastery, a high fighting spirit, continuous improving cultural level, good health, a loyal, simple and sound way of life. Local youths, labour youth members, Party members who joined up set bright examples in the life-and-death

struggle against the enemy, which are a source of pride for the socialist regime. Our militia and self-defence members are not only courageous but also clever in the handling of many kinds of combat tasks.

Our worker and cooperative members are industrious, good organizers and show great ability and ingenuity in improving technique, increasing labour yield in production and the like to the front of the local Party committees.

The excellency of the socialist system in the South is embodied in the new era, the socialist Vietnameses with ardent patriotism, genuine proletarian internationalism, a spirit of collective mastery, a high fighting spirit, continuous improving cultural level, good health, a loyal, simple and sound way of life. Local youths, labour youth members, Party members who joined up set bright examples in the life-and-death

cadres; the work and way of life of all branches and services must be militarized.

One must closely coordinate the work of all branches and services under the overall leadership of the local Party committee.

In order to fulfill the task of leading and guiding the people's war in the localities, the Party committees must attach the greatest importance to consolidating themselves in every aspect: political, ideological and organizational. In the provinces, the practical application of political dependence and the mass line has increased and their field of the local Party committees.

Those Party committees, that had fulfilled their tasks in wartime, particularly in the anti-aircraft warfare, leading both combat and production, and displayed great ability in leading production in the mid of fierce fighting. This has become a new strength of the leadership of the local Party committees.

Many local Party committees, especially those in the areas worst hit by the enemy, discharged it with distinction and drawn many experiences.

They are the pride of the local Party committees of our entire Party. In some local Party committees, the combatants have summed up as follows:

The provincial Party committee must strengthen its leadership over the local military service and promote the latter's role.

To give the best help to the Party committees in the local military service must not only expert in military guidance, thereby making the most of the great strength of the socialist system to promote the latter's role.

Leadership in the war does not imply only military leadership but also overall leadership, coordinating military affairs with economic affairs, fighting with production.

The achievements of the local Party committee lie in the fact that they intimately coupled production with overall leadership while seeing with particular attention to the mi-

## TO STRENGTHEN THE LEADERSHIP OF LOCAL PARTY COMMITTEES

If the people's war in the localities developed a great force and several brilliant successes, it was due primarily to the leadership of the local Party committees who strictly followed the correct policy of the Party Central Committee. These upheld the thorough revolutionary spirit of the working class, brought into full play the cleverness of the Party members and the masses did their best to implement the line, tasks and policies, and fulfilled all the tasks assigned to their areas in the resistance against US aggression for national salvation. They took care to give overall leadership while seeing with particular attention to the mi-

litary tasks entrusted to their localities, attaching special importance to political education, ideological guidance, organizational work, thereby making the most of the great strength of the socialist system to promote the latter's role.

Leadership in the war does not imply only military leadership but also overall leadership, coordinating military affairs with economic affairs, fighting with production.

One must thoroughly explain the military requirements to the local branches and services, closely coordinate the fighting with production, economic matters with national defense matters;

One must raise the military knowledge of Party members and

... The experiences on the people's war in general, on local military work in particular, in both zones of our country are extremely valuable. The timely review will help Viet Nam's military science progress a step further and enrich our Party's military line. This will contribute to strengthening the fighting capacity of our armed forces and people to bring the resistance against US aggression, for national salvation to its final victory and also to make good preparation for the building of our national defence in the future...

## MILITARY OPERATIONS

(Continued from page 5)

nearby, taking a toll of 75 enemy troops, destroying 4 canons and 7 military vehicles and capturing many firearms.

HUE : 20 enemy bases between Cloud Pass and the 17th parallel (many in Hue City), "Evan" camp at Dong Lam, bases of the 1st and 2nd regiments at the northern, southern and a Southeast of Hue, attacked. A US company struck off the charge near a bridge (Aug. 12), in total 300 enemy troops put out of action.

MEKONG DELTA : The PLAF hammered at the enemy in a major part of the provinces in the delta. In My Tho, 10 km southwest of Saigon, 10 targets were hit including the provincial capital and almost all sub-sector CPs: over 800 enemy casualties, 33 vehicles and 5 canons destroyed, many firearms captured. At Phu Lo, 100 GIs of First Cav. put out of action, 35 tanks and armoured cars destroyed.

DA NANG FRONT : Aug. 13, US Marines intercepted near An Hoi a heavily laden truck. A heavily laden cabonel killed; units of American Division attacked near Quang Ngai.

MEKONG DELTA : In Rach Gia province PLAF hammered at 13 targets including the provincial capital and a subsector CP (on the night of Aug. 12).

The following night, helped by PLAF men, many patrol officers in the pupae area, captured near Trai Vinh (two km) south-southwest of Saigon, and with 2 x 90 mm canons shelled the enemy positions.

SAIGON CITY : Aug. 7, pupae air force planes in 5th district stormed: a toll of 100 enemy killed, 100 captured, and many captured officers, and heavy firearms.

Other PLAF attacks made in the provinces of Go Cong (east of My Tho) and Rach Gia (Gulf of Thailand) and Mekong Delta provincial capital (5 km west of Saigon).

MEKONG DELTA : From Aug. 1 to 4, in Rach Gia region, 195 km west, south-west of Saigon, 30 enemy troops put out of action.

MEKONG DELTA : From Aug. 1 to 4, in Rach Gia region, 195 km west, south-west of Saigon, 30 enemy troops put out of action.

MEKONG DELTA : From Aug. 1 to 4, in Rach Gia region, 195 km west, south-west of Saigon, 30 enemy troops put out of action.

MEKONG DELTA : From Aug. 1 to 4, in Rach Gia region, 195 km west, south-west of Saigon, 30 enemy troops put out of action.

MEKONG DELTA : From Aug. 1 to 4, in Rach Gia region, 195 km west, south-west of Saigon, 30 enemy troops put out of action.

## Significance...

(Continued from page 5)

tanks and armoured cars were wrecked and over 200 choppers downed while one regiment of the puppet 5th Infantry Division had 50 vehicles including 27 tanks and armoured cars captured.

Washington wants to appear -- if only for a short time -- in the growing opposition to its aggressive policy against Viet Nam. The US powsy machine has raised a ballyhoo about a so-called "clear-and-hold" defensive strategy. The counteroffensive and assistance of the people and finally, the existence of a vast liberated zone serving as a solid jumping-ground for these onslaughts.

Once again the PLAF offensives testify to the glaring failure of Abrams' "clear-and-hold" defensive strategy. The counteroffensive and assistance of the people and finally, the existence of a vast liberated zone serving as a solid jumping-ground for these onslaughts.

Washington wants to appear -- if only for a short time -- in the growing opposition to its aggressive policy against Viet Nam. The US powsy machine has raised a ballyhoo about a so-called "clear-and-hold" defensive strategy. The counteroffensive and assistance of the people and finally, the existence of a vast liberated zone serving as a solid jumping-ground for these onslaughts.

The August 12 offensives constitute an eloquent proof that the US is not winning. The PLAF does not merely give up its aggression; the South Vietnamese people will hit the aggressors. Any offensives scheme of the US imperialists will be doomed to bitter failure.

## Military Operations

**T**HE military news released last week by *Giai Phong Press Agency* continued to give the lie to American press reports about a several-week "lull" since July. In Central Trung Bo and Saigon-Gia Dinh, for instance, the PLAF in July put out of action 7,400 and 4,700 enemy troops; downed, destroyed or damaged 52 and 67 aircraft; and wrecked 170 and 210 military trucks respectively.

Since August 11, a series of blows were dealt to the enemy, all over the territory of South Viet Nam from the 17th parallel to the Mekong delta, chiefly in Hue, Da Nang and Saigon.

August 10 night:  
Fighting was raging on the  
Suzhou front.

— a US camp at **Buu Co** (20 km north-northeast of Tay Ninh) overrun: 300 GI casualties, 3 cannons and mortars destroyed. US camp at **La Vie** (33 km, north-northeast of Tay Ninh) stormed: 2 companies wiped out.

Night of August 11, and  
August 12:

**SAIGON FRONT:** Over 30 targets hit, chiefly in the sectors of Hon Quan, Luc Ninh, Phu Long and Tay Ninh.

- **Huu Quan** sector (65 km north of Saigon): annihilation of 2 armoured compounds and 1 motorized

columns near Ngai Tu, Xa Cat (50 vehicles, including 15 armoured cars) of puppet Armoured Regiment 15 (wrecked), near the "technic cal centre" (as tanks and armoured cars destroyed); near An Lee (20 vehicles, 9 90 mm cannons, 1 machine gun destroyed; 11 choppers downed; a puppet Ranger unit wiped out, 1000 prisoners freed); south of Hon Quoc (40 tanks and armoured cars wrecked, 1500 GI casualties); north of Chon Thanh (75 vehicles, including 55 armoured cars, destroyed; 1350 GI put out of commission).

**—Loe Nien sector (12 km north of Hon Quan):** heavy losses for US Armoured Regiment 11; a camp overrun in 20 minutes, 20 vehicles destroyed, 150 GIs killed or wounded and a motorized column intercepted, 27 vehicles destroyed and 250 GI casualties at Village No. 10, and the village destroyed and 90 GIs put out of action at Village No. 3; US "special forces" camp stormed: 100 enemy casualties.

— Phuoc Long sector, north-northeast of Saigon, two subsector CPs, many US "special forces" camps and military posts assaulted, a company and 3 platoons wiped out, 200 enemy soldiers put out of action.

— Other sectors on Saigon front: Second onset against La Mie and bombardment

of "special forces" camp at Ca Tum, 2 enemy companies decimated. Pounding of the CEC of Hau Nghia military sector, 35 km west, northwest of Saigon, and US bases at Bau Tieng (64 km northwest of Saigon), Lai Khe (52 km north of Saigon) and Phu Lot (22 km north of Saigon). Bien Hoa airbase and a post near Trang Bon (a puppet company put out of action).

**DA NANG AND CENTRAL TRUNG BO:** PLAF operations against 125 enemy bases and positions including those at Da Nang and 8 provincial capitals (Hoi An, Tam Ky, Quang Ngai, Qui Nhон, Kon Tum, Hau Giang, Nha Trang, and Ban Me Thuot), naval bases at Son Tra (Da Nang) and Cam Ranh, many airfields, such as Nuec Man, Chu Lai, Plei Me, armoured compounds at Tuyet Duong, near Da Nang (250 GIs), 2 armoured companies of American Division

South of Qui Nhon, a big fuel depot hit; 3 million litres

On Road No.19 linking Pleiku to the sea, a US escorted convoy intercepted

(Continued page 2)



### A PLAF signal group

## **Significance of Widespread PLAF Attacks since August 12**

- ④ Complete Initiative in the 'Patriots' Hands.
  - ⑤ PLAF's Inexhaustible Strength.
  - ⑥ US "Maximum Military Pressure with Minimum Losses" Strategy, an Unrealistic Doctrine.
  - ⑦ Washington's "Lull" Bluff Called.

**W**HILE Washington was deceiving itself and making believe that the Vietnamese people's patriotic resistance was dying out, furious PLAF onslaughts burst out like a thunderclap throughout South Viet Nam on the night of August 11. The first partial blit of these synchronized offensives was a vast battlefield one thousand kilometres long and hundreds of kilometres deep which shows that enemy losses were heavy since the start:

- In northernmost South Vietnam, in Quang Tri and Quang Binh provinces, and also in Thien Giang province (where Hue, ex-capital of the last dynasty of Vietnamese emperors) the patriots struck at a score of enemy bases and positions and several scores "pacification" groups. These attacks took place in a mountainous country or in the plains around Hue, exacting 500 enemy casualties. The US Third Marine Division and 101st Airborne Division like the puppets, the 54th Infantry Regiment, under

In the provinces between  
Hue and Hoang-Me Thung

**Phan Thiel**, the PLAF assaulted 125 targets both on the Western High Plateau and on the narrow coastal fringe 900 kilometres long. The enemy came under fire at Da Nang and at least a dozen other provincial capitals (including Quang Ngai, Qui Nhon, Nha Trang and Buon Me Thuot), as well as in other important bases like Chu Lai, Cam Ranh, and on strategic roads where 72 vehicles were destroyed near Mang Yang.

— On the Saigon front poorly mauled engagements were made against thirty or so US puppet positions, especially in the northwest, north and northeast of Saigon, in the provinces of Tay Ninh, Ben Tre, Long Thanh and the "First Army" and Eleventh Armoured Regiments, and the pupped Eighth Division took a particularly severe punishment.

— In the Mekong delta a last, 40 position was captured in My Tho province, 55 kilometres southwest of Saigon; 800 US puppet casualties were reported in the

first hours of August 12 there. The night after, near Tra Vinh provincial town, patriotic officers in the puppet army helped by PLAF men overran a US artillery position and turned its guns on the enemy surrounding

**T**HIS new wave of PLAF offensives and the extension of the theatre of operations bear proof that the South Vietnamese patriots hold the initiative firmly in their hands, maintain their position of strength and keep up their successful impetus. They also give evidence that the PLAF are far from being out of breath and are still capable of attacking relentlessly their adversary no matter what resistance the latter may offer. All this goes to the fact that all the three fronts of PLAF struggle

Journal of Bone and Mineral Research